1978

WOMEN IN THE VERMONT LABOR FORCE

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HIGHLIGHTS

During 1978, women represented 42.2 percent of Vermont's private covered employment, an increase over 1977's 41.7 percent.

1978 estimates indicate 55.7 percent of women and 78.4 percent of men over 16 years of age participated in the labor force.

Labor force participation was highest among women 20-24 years of age while men aged 25-44 had the highest participation rate.

Women accounted for more than 90 percent of the employment in apparel manufacturing firms and more than 80 percent in medical services.

The mining and construction industries had the smallest representation of women, with 5.0 and 6.8 percent respectively.

Women represented 81.1 percent of Vermont's clerical workers in 1978 but only 6.3 percent of all craft workers; 68.7 percent of service workers but only 24.4 percent of all nonfarm managers and administrators.

Of the more than 27,000 people who were actively seeking work through Vermont Job Service at any given time during 1978, just under half or 47.0 percent were women.

1978 unemployment among Vermont women was estimated at 7.1 percent, compared with 5.7 percent for the total labor force.

Women accounted for nearly two-fifths of those people receiving unemployment compensation benefits in Vermont during 1978.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

Women have played an ever increasing role in Vermont's as well as the nation's labor force over the past several decades. Changing social attitudes, life-styles and marital and family patterns have all contributed to the growing number of women who work outside the home for pay. In 1978, 55.7 percent of Vermont women participated in the labor force, a substantial increase from 41.7 percent in 1970 and 34.4 percent in 1960. Despite this increase, however, women's participation has been significantly lower than men's, which remains at more than 75 percent.

Participation was highest among women aged 20-24 and has increased to the greatest extent in this age group. In 1970, 54.4 percent of women in this age category participated in the labor force, while the rate jumped to 76.3 percent in 1976. Among men, participation has been close to 95 percent for the 25-34 and 35-44 age categories (see Table 2).

Occupationally, there have not been any major shifts in women's patterns of work. As indicated by Table 3, during 1978 women accounted for over half of the sales workers, two-thirds of the service workers and more than 80 percent of the clerical workers. Women were represented to the smallest degree among craft and kindred workers (6.3%). As stated by Elizabeth Waldman, a labor economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Women have made inroads into jobs associated with higher status and earnings but the great majority still hold jobs in the same traditional fields in which women were employed in the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's."

Table 1

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX

ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, PARTICIPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT

FOR VERMONT

(numbers in thousands)

	1978 1/	1976 2/	1970 3/	1960 3/
TOTAL				
Population (16+)	354	339	304	274
Labor Force	236	222	175	148
Participation Rate	66.7	65.3	57.6	54.2
Unemployment	14	18	7	6
Unemployment Rate	5.7	7.8	4.1	4.5
WOMEN				
Population (16+)	183	176	159	141
Labor Force	102	90	66	49
Participation Rate	55.7	51.1	41.7	34.4
Unemployment	7	8	3	3
Unemployment Rate	7.1	9.0	4.7	4.5
MEN				
Population (16+)	171	163	145	132
Labor Force	134	131	109	100
Participation Rate	78.4	80.6	75.2	75.4
Unemployment	6	9	4	5
Unemployment Rate	4.8	7.0	3.8	4.5

1/ Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment: States 1978. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1979.

2/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

3/ 1970 Census of Population and U.S. Census of Population: 1960, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

BY SEX AND AGE

FOR VERMONT

AGE	1976 1/	1970 2/
TOTAL 16+	65.3	57.6
16-19	58.6	40.1
20-24	83.1	63.4
25-34	77.2	68.9
35-44	76.3	74.5
45-64	70.8	68.4
65+	17.6	18.0
WOMEN 16+	51.1	41.7
16-19	49.7	36.0
20-24	76.3	54.1
25-34	59.8	43.4
35-44	59.1	53.0
45-64	56.0	50.7
65+	10.4	11.7
MEN 16+	80.6	75.2
16-19	66.1	44.3
20-24	90.3	73.5
25-34	95.5	94.9
35-44	94.7	95.9
45-64	85.8	87.5
65+	28.7	27.1

1/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ 1970 U.S. Census of Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 3

PERCENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

FOR VERMONT

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	1978 1/	1976 2/	1970 3/	1960 3/
Total employed	42.3	40.2	37.7	32.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	43.8	43.1	42.6	46.3
Managers and administrators except farm	24.4	24.2	17.5	16.7
Sales workers	52.9	39.8	38.6	37.0
Clerical workers	81.1	81.2	75.8	68.0
Craft and kindred workers	6.3	5.1	5.4	2.9
Operatives, including transport	32.1	30.6	29.7	26.0
Laborers except farm	11.3	8.0	8.9	5.9
Farm workers	22.8	17.9	7.9	7.8
Service workers	68.7	68.7	63.7	69.2

1/ Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment: States 1978. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1979.

2/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

3/ 1970 Census of Population and U.S. Census of Population: 1960, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

During 1978, women represented 42.2 percent of Vermont's private covered employment [1/], an increase from 1977's 41.7 percent. This proportion represents a record 63,750 women who were employed by private Vermont firms. Since 1972, the number of women in covered employment has increased steadily, in contrast with the growth pattern for all covered employment (see Figure A). In 1975, covered employment declined by more than 2,000 due to the effects of the last recession.

Since 1977, women's share of employment in all industries has increased, with the exception of service, which showed only a nominal decline, and agriculture, which declined by 5 percentage points. As shown by Table 5, over the past five years, women's share of employment has shown gains in nearly all industries. The proportion of women in agriculture and finance, insurance & real estate has increased to the greatest extent during this time.

As indicated by Table 4, women accounted for more than half of the workers in rubber & miscellaneous plastics and apparel manufacturing, retail trade, finance, insurance & real estate and state & local government. More than 90 percent of the apparel manufacturing workers were women, in contrast with mining and construction where fewer than 7 percent of the employees were women.

The earnings gap between women and men is still in evidence and is directly attributable to the concentration of women in low wage industries and occupations. As shown by Figure C, industries with wages over $10,000 per year accounted for two out of every four employed men and only one out of every

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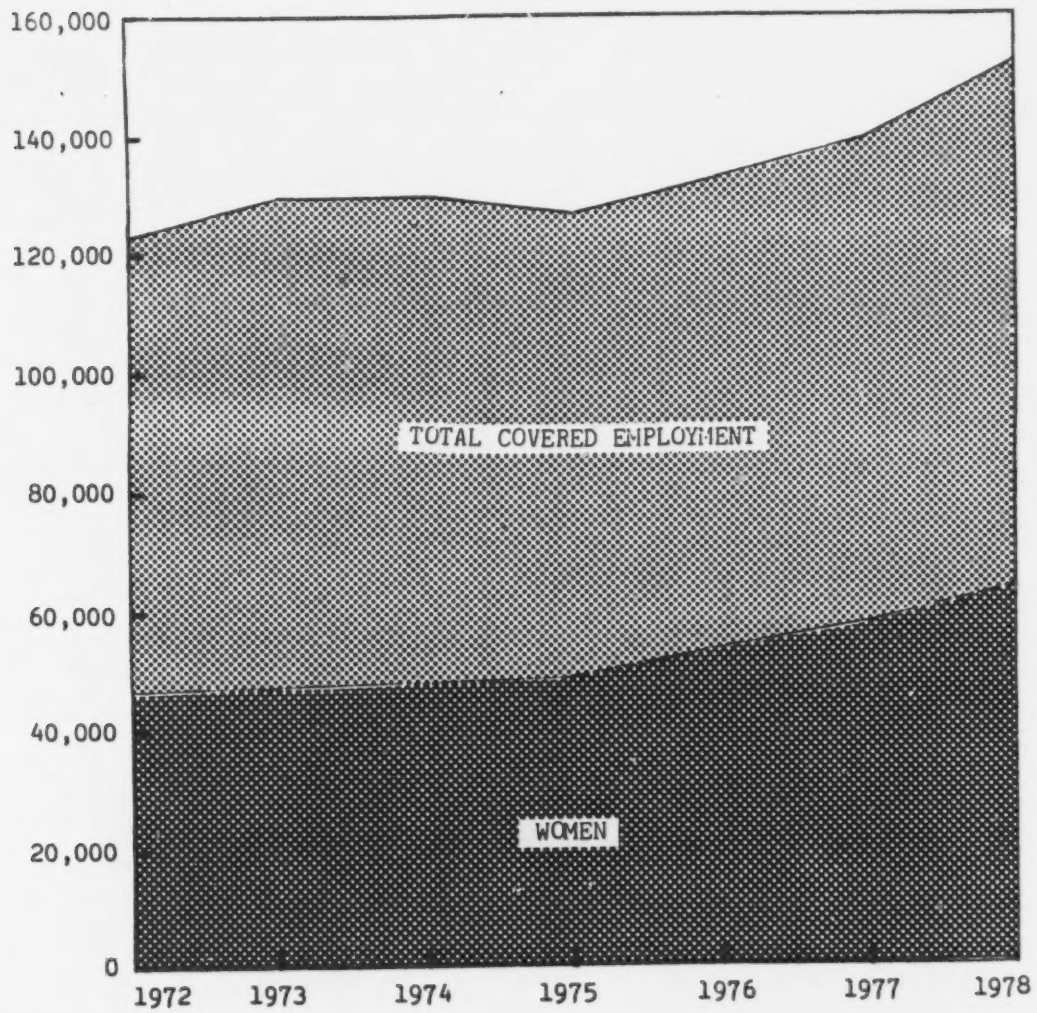
1/ See Glossary of Terms on page 22.

four employed women. Wages were lowest for employees in the trade and service industries. Over one-half of employed women, in contrast with only one-third of employed men, worked in these industries.

As shown by Table 7, women's share of private covered employment was highest in Bennington (48.8%) and Lamoille (48.3%) Counties. Essex County recorded the smallest proportion of women in covered employment, 27.1 percent.

Figure A

GROWTH OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
COMPARED WITH GROWTH OF TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1/
VERMONT: 1972 - 1978



1/ Total private covered employment. Does not include federal, state or local government employment.

Table 4

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOY.	NO. WOMEN	% WOMEN
Agriculture/Forestry	1,131	496	43.9
Mining	755	38	5.0
Construction	9,985	683	6.8
Manufacturing	47,739	14,803	31.0
Durable Goods	32,603	8,216	25.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3,936	728	18.5
Furniture & Fixtures	2,748	803	29.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,440	277	11.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	6,319	916	14.5
Electrical Machinery	12,026	3,873	32.2
Other Durables	5,134	1,619	31.5
Nondurable Goods	15,136	6,587	43.5
Food	2,518	560	22.2
Apparel	1,592	1,447	90.9
Paper	2,586	862	33.3
Printing & Publishing	3,694	1,496	40.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	1,761	911	51.7
Other Nondurables	2,985	1,311	43.9
Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7,759	2,091	26.9
Trade	39,280	17,664	45.0
Wholesale	7,360	1,584	21.5
Retail	31,920	16,083	50.4
Eating & Drinking Places	9,865	6,128	62.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,460	4,612	61.8
Service	37,114	23,360	62.9
Hotels & Motels	6,789	3,764	55.4
Health Services	13,805	11,417	82.7
All Other Services	8,179	16,520	49.5
Total Private	151,223	63,747	42.2
State & Local Government	27,996	14,056	50.2
Private and State & Local Gvt.	179,219	77,803	43.4

Table 5

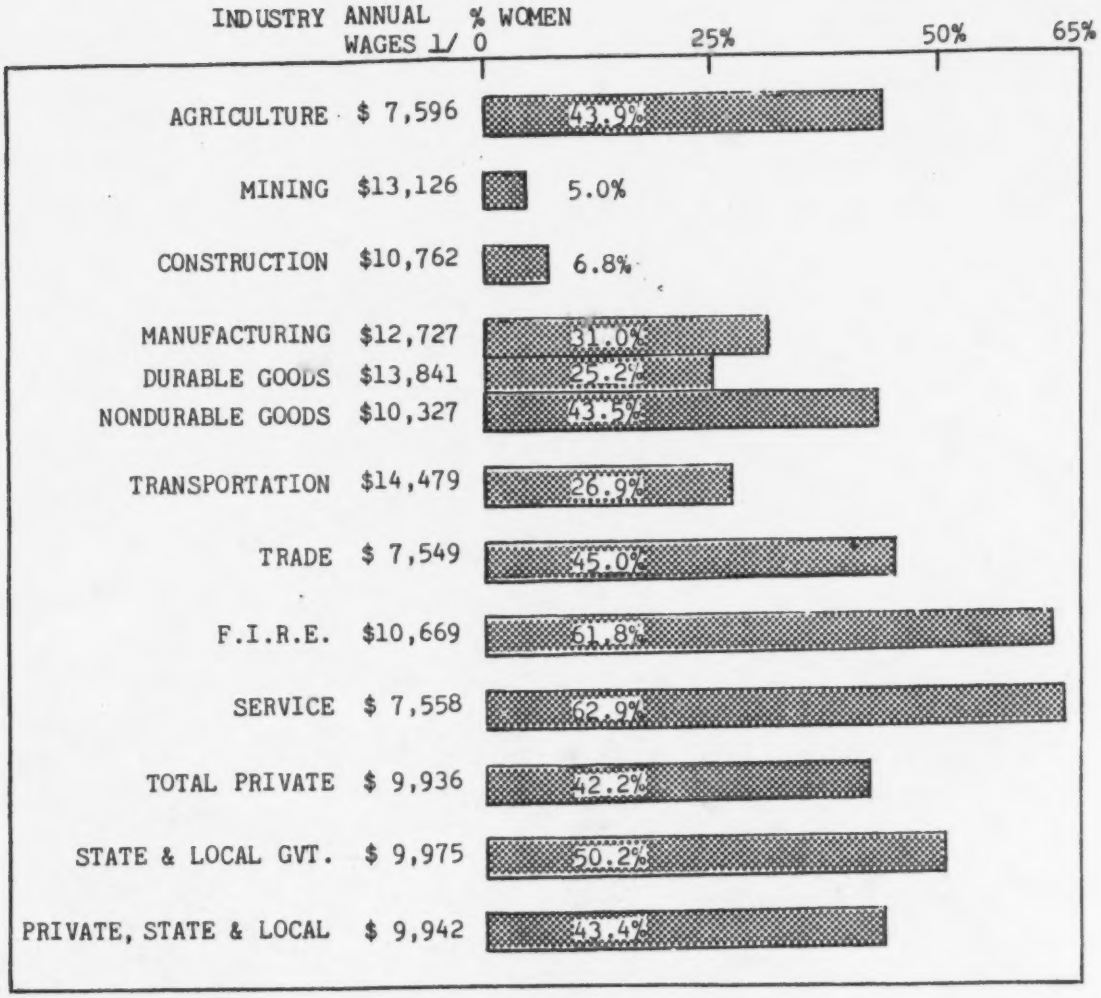
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

1973 - 1978 BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture/Forestry	29.8	33.8	50.3	48.7	49.0	43.9
Mining	4.8	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.4	5.0
Construction	5.6	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.8
Manufacturing	28.4	28.2	27.9	28.9	28.7	31.0
Durable Goods	21.4	21.7	21.3	22.3	22.2	25.2
Lumber & Wood Products	19.5	19.3	19.9	18.2	17.3	18.5
Furniture & Fixtures	27.4	27.4	27.3	26.9	28.2	29.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.3	8.8	9.7	10.8	10.3	11.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	10.7	12.1	12.4	12.6	13.2	14.5
Electrical Machinery	28.8	28.8	26.6	28.8	27.3	32.2
Other Durables	27.1	26.8	26.9	27.6	29.2	31.5
Nondurable Goods	42.0	41.3	41.4	41.9	42.1	43.5
Food	20.5	20.4	21.0	21.8	21.5	22.2
Apparel	91.4	89.5	88.5	87.5	89.5	90.9
Paper	32.7	32.2	34.0	33.2	32.8	33.3
Printing & Publishing	36.5	37.1	37.7	38.6	39.5	40.5
Rubber & Mis. Plastics	52.8	46.3	47.2	50.0	47.5	51.7
Other Nondurables	43.7	44.0	43.6	42.0	42.8	43.9
Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	26.9	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.9
Trade	40.5	41.3	41.6	41.9	43.5	45.0
Wholesale	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.7	21.5
Retail	45.0	45.7	47.[illegible]	47.4	49.1	50.4
Eating & Drinking Places	64.4	63.3	62.1	62.0	63.3	62.1
All Other Retail	38.6	39.8	41.3	41.6	43.2	45.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	52.7	58.0	59.0	59.7	61.0	61.8
Service	63.2	62.9	63.0	62.4	63.5	62.9
Hotels/Motels	52.2	55.8	53.7	53.7	54.1	55.4
Medical	85.8	81.4	79.6	83.5	78.9	82.7
All Other Services	46.2	46.5	51.2	47.5	51.8	49.5
Total Private Employment	38.5	39.1	40.0	41.1	41.7	42.2

Figure B

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY FOR 1978



1/ Annual average wage figures are computed on the basis of wages paid to all employees, men and women, in a particular industry.

Figure C

% DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY FOR 1978

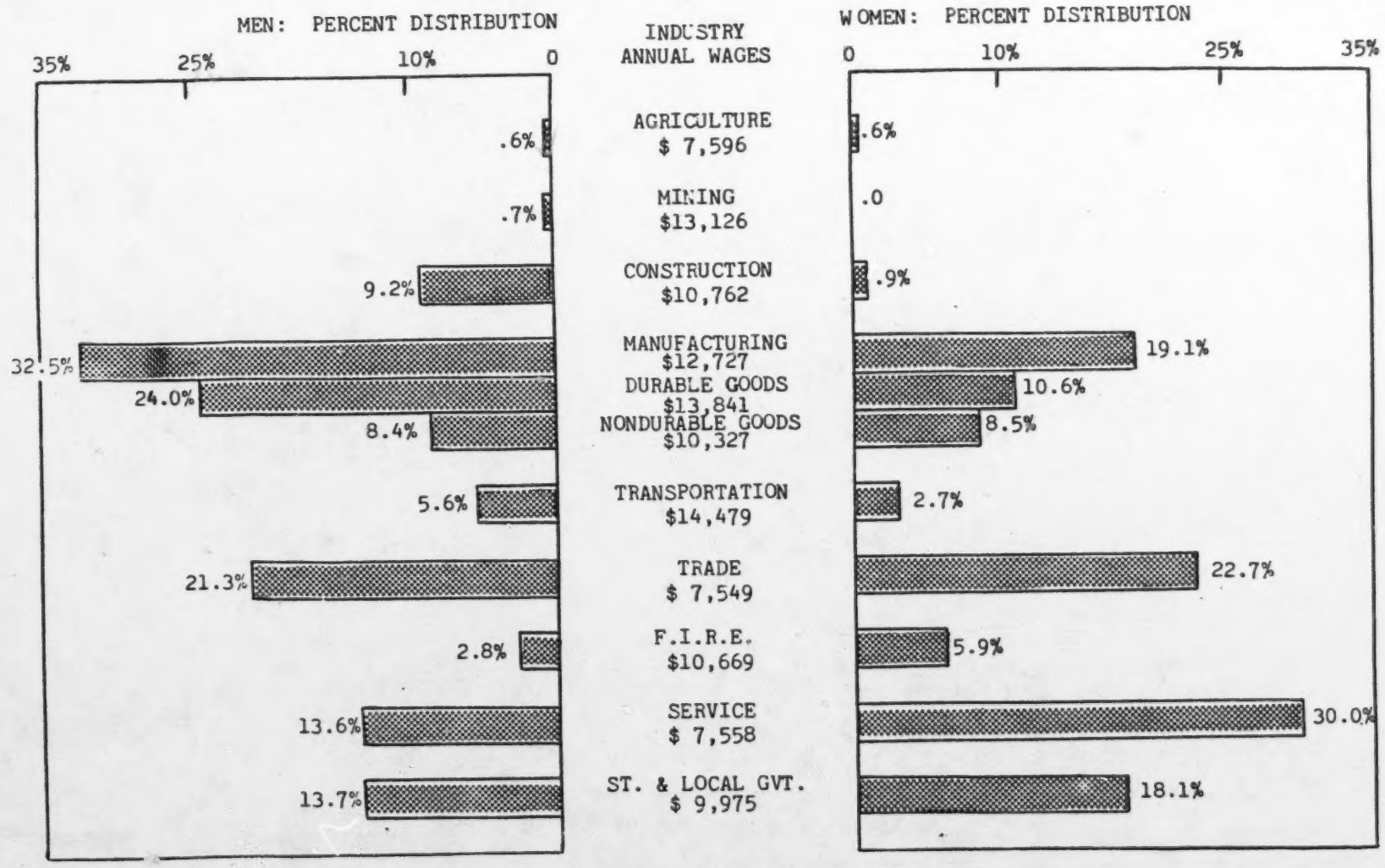


Table 6

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTY

COUNTY	AGRIC. FOREST.	MINING	CONSTR.	MFG.	TRANSP., COMM. & P. UTIL.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	TOTAL PRIVATE	STATE & LOCAL GOVT 1/	PRIVATE STATE & LOCAL GOVT
State Total	496	38	683	14,803	2,091	17,664	4,612	23,360	63,747	14,056	77,803
Addison	18	0	34	888	44	674	129	898	2,685	544	3,229
Bennington	20	0	37	2,220	98	1,402	232	1,625	5,634	679	6,313
Caledonia	*	0	41	563	143	869	175	1,022	2,827	562	3,389
Chittenden	66	2	175	2,985	579	4,747	1,246	5,802	15,602	3,822	19,424
Essex	*	0	2	258	*	52	*	24	348	112	460
Franklin	*	*	20	866	63	915	195	993	3,066	776	3,842
Grand Isle	*	0	6	0	*	57	16	15	121	96	217
Lamoille	16	*	32	269	68	587	113	953	2,039	427	2,466
Orange	1	2	15	630	31	395	110	532	1,716	538	2,254
Orleans	3	*	17	819	52	486	108	953	2,442	491	2,933
Rutland	45	12	62	1,449	309	2,202	451	2,927	7,457	1,287	8,744
Washington	20	15	75	815	198	1,703	1,117	2,476	6,419	2,519	8,938
Windham	204	0	69	1,616	247	1,785	371	2,636	6,928	862	7,790
Windsor	21	*	89	1,425	255	1,670	325	2,043	5,828	1,045	6,873
Unclassified 2/	28	*	9	*	1	120	14	461	635	296	931

* Information witheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm data.

1/ Federal government employment not included as female employment information not available.

2/ Nature of employer's operations are such that employment cannot be segregated by county.

Table 7

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTY FOR 1978

COUNTY	AGRIC. FOREST.	MINING	CONSTR.	MFG.	TRANSP., COMM. & P. UTIL.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	TOTAL PRIVATE	STATE & LOCAL GOVT 1/	PRIVATE STATE & LOCAL GOVT
State Total	43.9	5.0	6.8	31.0	26.9	45.0	61.8	62.9	42.2	50.2	43.4
Addison	23.7	0	7.8	37.9	26.0	45.9	61.7	55.9	42.6	55.1	44.3
Bennington	39.2	0	5.2	46.5	29.3	51.1	65.0	62.9	48.8	56.1	49.5
Caledonia	*	0	6.7	26.9	31.2	44.0	56.1	65.5	40.1	52.6	41.8
Chittenden	44.6	3.7	6.4	23.9	27.1	44.5	59.4	61.9	39.3	51.3	41.2
Essex	*	0	5.6	23.5	*	60.5	*	61.5	27.1	57.1	31.1
Franklin	*	*	7.3	35.8	25.5	48.8	63.5	76.0	47.4	59.6	49.4
Grand Isle	*	0	12.0	0	*	52.3	76.2	33.3	45.1	78.0	55.5
Lamoille	34.0	*	8.9	38.4	34.2	49.2	68.9	61.5	48.3	52.3	48.9
Orange	12.5	6.1	5.3	41.9	19.3	41.4	63.2	61.0	43.0	60.0	46.1
Orleans	42.9	*	6.4	38.7	22.0	42.6	61.0	63.3	43.2	50.2	44.3
Rutland	34.4	7.1	7.2	28.4	26.4	45.1	60.5	68.1	43.0	48.4	43.7
Washington	40.8	5.3	7.3	30.5	24.7	41.1	63.7	61.3	43.5	42.7	43.2
Windham	62.6	0	8.6	37.2	23.7	49.1	66.0	62.0	46.3	53.4	47.0
Windsor	36.8	*	8.2	23.6	33.0	44.4	67.3	66.1	38.1	54.7	39.9
Unclassified 2/	22.0	*	1.9	*	10.0	18.6	16.9	46.3	27.3	33.4	29.0

* Information witheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm data.

1/ Federal government employment not included as female employment information not available.

2/ Nature of employer's operations are such that employment cannot be segregated by county.

Total Unemployment

1978 estimates set unemployment among women in Vermont at 7.1 percent, compared with 4.8 percent for men. Total unemployment among Vermont women, following national trends, has been consistently higher than unemployment among men (see Table 1). In addition, as the following table indicates, women's share of unemployment has been higher than women's share of the labor force.

Table 8

	WOMEN AS A % OF THE	
	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED
1978	43.2	50.0
1976	40.5	44.4
1970	37.7	42.9
1960	33.1	50.0

National research conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics attributes the higher rate of unemployment among women to job loss, with job reentry cited as the second major reason. Additionally, the growth of women's participation in the labor force has increased at a faster rate than the growth of jobs. As stated by Barbara Bergmann, Professor of Economics, in her testimony before a Joint Economic Committee hearing, "Women's unemployment rates depend first and foremost on the number of jobs that employers are willing to fill with a woman and the number of women who want jobs. The increase in the proportion of the labor force which is female has outpaced the increase in the proportion of job slots open to women and it is this disparity which has been the principal cause of the adverse developments in women's unemployment rates."

Insured Unemployment

Women represented 39.8 percent of those people receiving unemployment compensation benefits in Vermont during 1978. As indicated by Figure D, the proportion of the insured unemployed who were women has shown only a gradual increase since 1972 when the figure was 36.6 percent. In comparison, women's share of covered employment has grown at a faster rate, from 37.9 percent in 1972 to 42.2 percent in 1978.

The service industry accounted for more than one-third of all women receiving unemployment compensation benefits. By way of comparison, more than one-third of all men receiving benefits had last worked in the construction industry. The contrast between men and women was also evident in nondurable goods manufacturing, which accounted for approximately 15 percent of the women but only 5 percent of the men receiving benefits. Occupationally, the clerical & sales and service categories accounted for one-half of the women while the structural work and miscellaneous categories accounted for one-half of the men.

As shown by Table 9, there were no significant differences in the number of weeks men and women were unemployed. Approximately half of all people receiving unemployment benefits were out of work 5-14 weeks, with one-fourth 4 weeks or less and the remaining one-fourth over 15 weeks. This represents a change from 1977 when women generally remained unemployed longer than men. During 1978, women recipients tended to be older. More than 46 percent of the women were over 35 years of age, compared with 39.5 percent of the men.

Figure D

WOMEN'S SHARE OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

VERMONT: 1972 - 1978

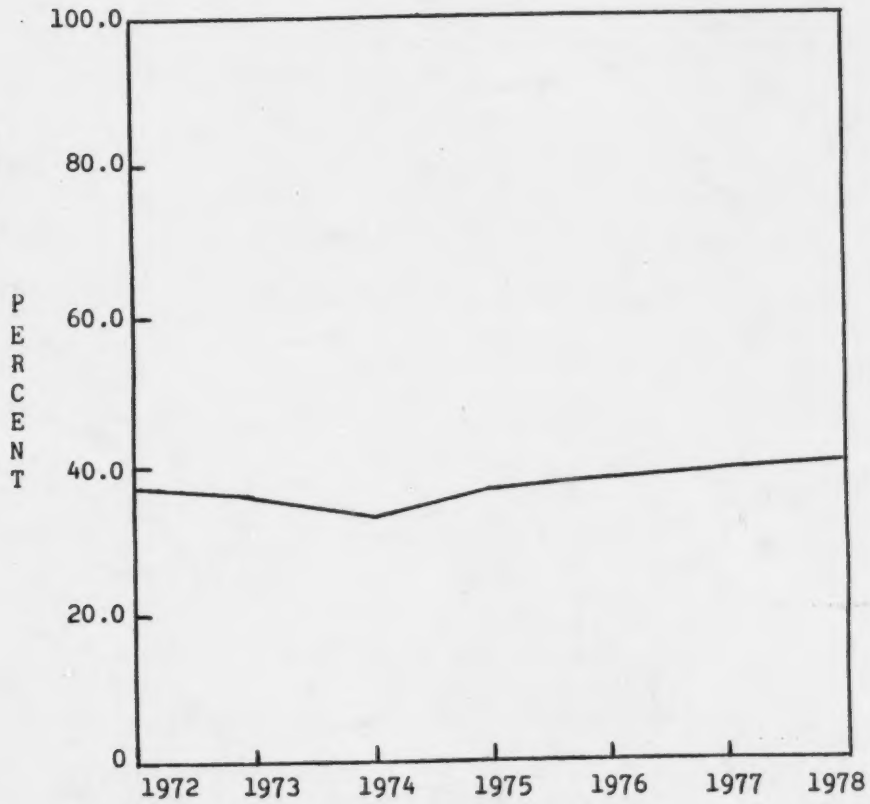


Table 9

1978 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN VERMONT

% DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN BY

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AGE AND DURATION

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION AGE, DURATION	WOMEN	MEN
INDUSTRY	100.0	100.0
Construction	1.5	33.0
Manufacturing	27.2	18.4
Durables	12.0	13.3
Nondurables	15.3	5.1
Transportation	1.6	3.0
Trade	21.2	14.9
F.I.R.E.	1.9	1.4
Service	35.5	16.2
Misc. 1/	11.1	13.1
OCCUPATION	100.0	100.0
Professional	16.1	11.3
Clerical & Sales	28.3	6.5
Service	23.4	8.7
Farming	.5	3.0
Processing	1.6	1.7
Machine Trades	3.3	8.2
Benchwork	9.6	2.6
Structural Work	.9	31.7
Misc. 2/	16.3	26.3
AGE	100.0	100.0
Under 25	23.3	24.8
25 - 34	30.3	35.7
35 - 44	16.8	15.3
45 - 54	14.6	11.4
55 - 64	10.8	8.2
65+	4.2	4.6
DURATION	100.0	100.0
1 - 2 weeks	11.2	10.2
3 - 4 weeks	13.8	14.8
5 - 14 weeks	49.3	48.0
15+ weeks	25.7	27.0

1/ Includes agricultural related and mining and quarrying industries as well as government.

2/ Includes Motor Freight, Transportation, Packaging & Materials Handling and Other occupations.

WOMEN LOOKING FOR WORK

During 1978, just under half or 47.0 percent of those people seeking work through Vermont Job Service were women. On average, there were 13,000 active women job seekers at any given time during the year. Approximately one-third of the women applicants were registered in clerical & sales occupations, with another 31.6 percent in service occupations. The third largest category for women was professional, technical & managerial, accounting for 17.2 percent. Women predominated in clerical & sales, service and benchwork occupations, making up well over two-thirds of the applicants in these categories. Men, on the other hand, accounted for more than 80 percent of the applicants in farming, machine trades, structural work and miscellaneous occupations.

In terms of job placement, the service industry accounted for the largest share of women placed in jobs, 41.7 percent. Trade (26.6%) and manufacturing (18.8%) accounted for the next largest shares. Among men, the service (29.6%), trade (19.9%) and construction (19.0%) industries accounted for the majority of the job placements.

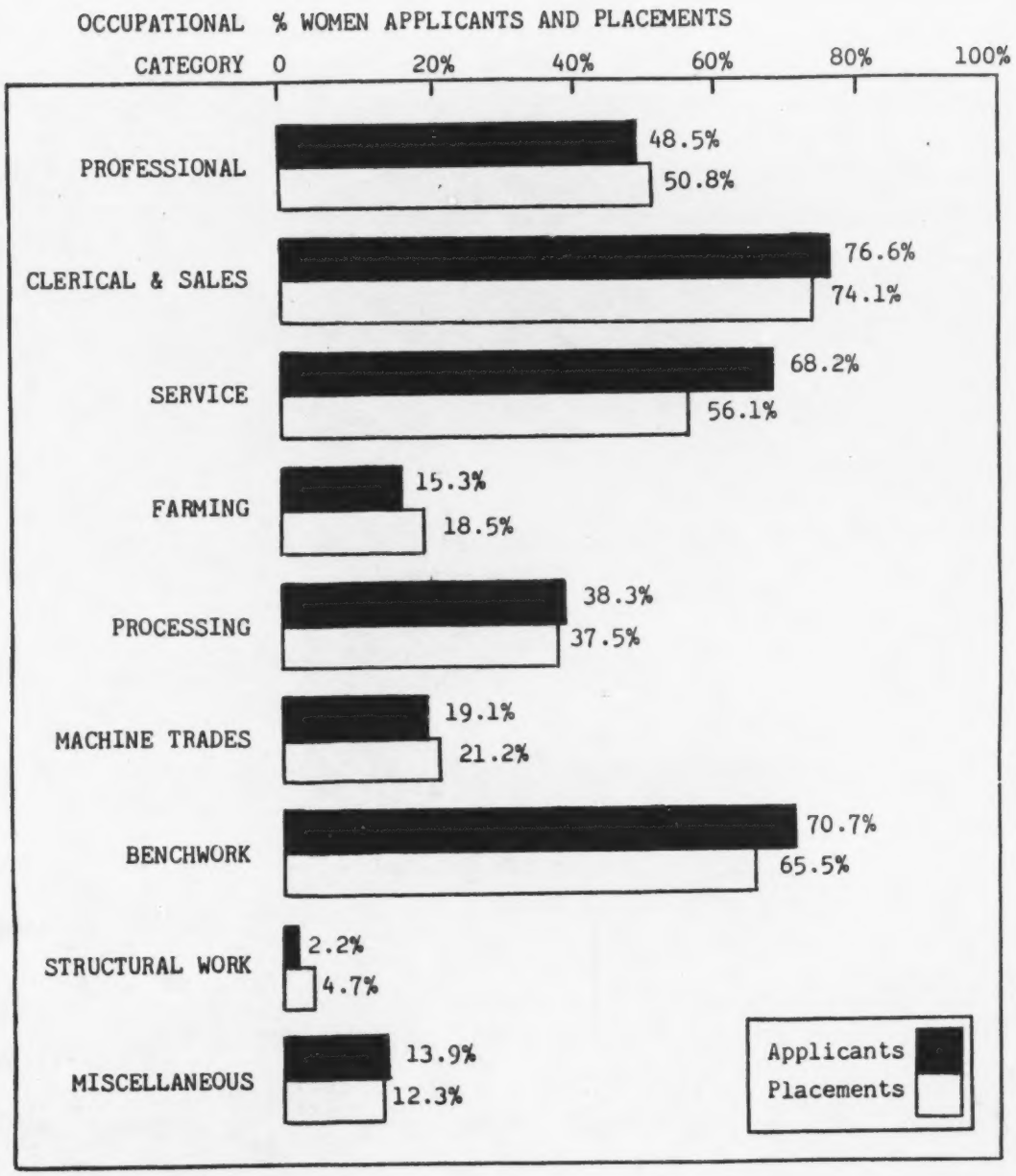
Figure E compares women's share of the applicants and placements for each occupational category. The contrast is most apparent in service and benchwork occupations. Women represented 68.2 percent of the service applicants but only 56.1 percent of the placements. In benchwork, women accounted for 70.7 percent of the applicants, but only 65.5 percent of the placements.

Figure E

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN APPLICANTS AND PLACEMENTS

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

VERMONT JOB SERVICE 1978



DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Covered employment figures are compiled from quarterly reports of employers subject to Vermont's Unemployment Compensation Law. Employers report total wages paid and total employment. Employment of women is reported only for the third month of each quarter (March, June, September and December) and no report is made on wages of covered women only. Therefore, average female employment figures are compiled using employment totals only for these four months. A companion report, 1978 Employment and Wages, is the source of the total employment and wage figures used in this report.

Beginning in 1978, coverage was extended to include most state and local government employees as well as employees of non-profit organizations. For this reason, historical comparisons in this report use only employment figures for private covered firms. Federal employment figures have not been included as all federal agencies have not provided information on the number of female employees.

The Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, a quarterly publication of the Research and Statistics Section, is the source of information about insured unemployment. Data concerning the occupational characteristics of applicants and placements was compiled from Vermont Job Service information.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Civilian Labor Force - an estimate of all people over 16 years of age who are either employed or unemployed.

Employment - an estimate of residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of the month. This estimate includes residents employed in wage and salary jobs as well as agricultural workers, domestics, self-employed and unpaid family workers and workers on strike.

Total Unemployment - is an estimate of the number of residents who were not working during the survey week, but were able and available for work and had made specific efforts to find a job during the last four weeks.

Unemployment Rate - is the total number of unemployed divided by the civilian labor force.

Labor Force Participation Rate - the proportion of the population over 16 years of age which is in the labor force (labor force ÷ population).

Insured Unemployment - the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Covered Employment - the figures for Covered Employment and Wages are totals compiled from quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to Vermont's Unemployment Compensation Law. In general an employer is covered that: (1) Employs one or more at least part of one day in each of twenty calendar weeks in either the current or the preceding calendar year, or pays wages of at least $1,500 in any calendar quarter, or (2) Succeeds to the business of any employer already covered, or (3) Is, or becomes, liable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, or (4) Is a religious, charitable or other organization exempted by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act that has four or more employees for twenty weeks during a calendar year, or (5) Is the State of Vermont or a local government unit, or (6) Pays cash wages of $1,000 or more in any calendar quarter for domestic services in a private home, or (7) Pays cash wages of $20,000 or more in any calendar quarter for agricultural services, or employs ten or more workers in agricultural employment during some part of a day in each of at least twenty weeks during a calendar year.

Covered Employment (cont.) - some kinds of work continue to be exempted from coverage under the amended law. The major groups of employees or employing units that are not covered are: (1) Elected officials of state or local government, members of legislature or the judiciary, a member of the State or Air National Guard, certain temporary "emergency" employment, and certain major policymaking positions, (2) Certain types of employment furnished by nonprofit religious, charitable and educational organizations, (3) Family employment, (4) Farm workers except for those who meet the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph, (5) Railroad employment, (6) Federal employees working in Vermont and ex-servicepeople and CETA-Public Service Employees who are covered under the Federal Unemployment Benefits Account. Coverage for railroad employees is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board while Federal workers and ex-servicepeople are covered by Federal Laws.

Private Covered Employment - the number of people employed by private firms, as opposed to local, state or federal government employers.

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